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GREAT GATHERINGS

The Illinois Republican and Other Conventions.

HOW FIFER ET AL WERE NAMED.

Proceedings of the Convention—Other Party Assemblies in Various States Yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, May 5.—From the time the republican state convention assembled this morning, a day of excitement was apparent.

The committee to elect delegates and electors at large reported the following: Senator Shelby M. Cullom, ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, Hon. James G. Cannon, of Danville, Dr. Jasper Robbins, of Quincy, and James H. Gilbert, Samuel B. Raymond, Goebel Swift and Miles Kebee, all of Chicago. Alternates were then chosen.

It was decided in balloting for congressman at large that one congressman should be nominated at a time, the gentlemen receiving a majority of all votes cast to be the nominee. Senator Kerrick, of Bloomington, made a speech nominating Gov. Fifer, speaking at considerable length. On motion of Neff, of Freeport, a resolution was adopted, after a sharp fight, preventing counties or districts from changing their votes on the nomination of any candidate before the result of the ballot was announced. The object of this was to prevent Cook county from starting a stampede against Fifer. The nomination for governor was then declared in order and Gov. Joseph W. Fifer was nominated for governor on the first ballot. The vote stood: Fifer 941, Longenecker 120, Clark 93, Hunt 51, Marsh 30.

Other nominations followed in order. Lieut. Gov. Lyman E. Ray was nominated on the first ballot. For secretary of state I. N. Pearson was nominated on the first ballot.

Gen. C. W. Pavey was renominated for auditor on first ballot.

Henry Hertz, of Chicago, was nominated for treasurer on the first ballot.

For attorney general, George W. Prince, Knox county, nominated on first ballot.

Gov. Fifer was then conducted to the platform and received an ovation. He made a brilliant speech of acceptance in which he promised, if re-elected, to give his best thoughts and energies to the interests of the people.

The following were nominated trustees of the state university at Champaign: Solon Tilbeck, Emory Cobb and R. P. Slinson.

The nominations for congressman-at-large caused a heated discussion, but George S. Willets, of Chicago, was finally named and Willets was nominated by acclamation.

Richard Yates was nominated for second congressman-at-large. The clause in the platform instructing for Harrison precipitated a lively debate, some wishing Blaine's name inserted instead. The motion to insert Blaine's name, however, was withdrawn, and the platform was adopted as reported. For state central committee-at-large E. H. Morris, of Cook, and Hugh Singleton, of Decatur, (both colored), were selected, and after a speech by Richard Yates, the convention adjourned.

OTHER CONVENTIONS
MILWAUKEE, May 5.—The republican state convention today adopted a platform endorsing Harrison, Blaine, protection and anti-silver coinage. The delegates-at-large to the national convention are: H. C. Payne, ex-Senator Spooner, Gen. Lucius Fairchild and Congressman Stephenson.

ST. PAUL, May 5.—The republican state convention met today. The platform endorses protection, reciprocity, an abundant currency based on gold and silver, and other republican ideas and heartily endorses the administration of President Harrison, coupling the name of James G. Blaine with his in connection with our foreign policy. The following delegates were chosen to Minneapolis: Stanford Newell, ex-Governor J. S. Pillsbury, Hon. Frank A. Daugherty and Hon. Frank A. Day. The convention endorsed Senator C. K. Davis for reelection and adjourned.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 5.—The republican state convention was held at Martinsburg today. The delegates at large selected to Minneapolis are: C. B. Hart, T. E. Davis, John Hewitt and John A. Hutchinson. The resolutions reaffirm the platform of '88 and the McKinley law, and condemn a free wool.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 5.—The republican state convention yesterday was characterized by the presence of several women delegates. The resolutions endorse Harrison, Blaine, protection, approve the coinage of gold and silver. Delegates to Minneapolis were chosen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5.—The republican state convention met this afternoon. After electing delegates to Minneapolis the convention adjourned.

ROANOKE, Va., May 5.—The republican state convention was called to order this afternoon by Gen. Mahone. Three cheers were given with a will for "Harrison, the next president." The convention nominated Judge N. J. Nelson for governor, leaving other nominations to the central committee.

THE SANTA FE CALAMITY.

The Bridge Washed Out Near Ft. Madison—The Killed.

FR. MADISON, May 5.—The names of the killed in yesterday's Santa Fe bridge wreck are: William Haynes, Oklahoma, O. T.; Don Market, Kansas City, Mo.; Luther Condus, Kirksville, Mo.; S. E. Verker, West Point, Mo.; J. C. Greens, Macon, Mo.; lady and child, unknown. It was rumored that the engineer and fireman had been killed, but this is denied, on the ground that the engine passed over in safety.

Help the Columbian fair in proportion as it will help you.

An Astonished Pasha.

Rasim Pasha, when minister of war for Egypt, was very particular in regard to the personal appearance of his officers and issued stringent orders that they should never appear unshaven in public. One day he met upon the street a lieutenant who had bearded the pasha and disregarded his orders. "To what regiment do you belong?" demanded the indignant minister. "To the — regiment at Abasseh," replied the frightened lieutenant. "Get into my carriage at once so that I can carry you to the encampment and have you publicly punished," was the stern command which followed.

The young man obeyed, and the twain rode along gloomily enough for some time, when the pasha stopped his carriage and entered an office where he would be detained for some time on business. Seizing the opportunity the culprit sprang from the vehicle, darted into a neighboring barber's stall, and regained his post before the return of his jailer, minus his beard. For the remainder of the route the officer buried his face in his hands and seemed the picture of apprehension.

Abasseh was reached at last and all the officers were assembled to witness the degradation of their comrade, who all the while kept well in the rear of his chief. "Come forward, you son of a dog!" cried the irate pasha, when there stepped before him an officer with a face as clean as a baby's and a look of the most supreme innocence. His excellency gave one look of blank astonishment, and then, with an appreciative smile breaking over his worn features, turned to the assembled officers and said, "Here, gentlemen, your old minister is a fool, and your young lieutenant is a captain."—Levant Herald.

A Study of the Mysteries of Life.

In a world where it is very desirable to be entertained and not always easy to find entertainment there is a great deal to be got out of a discreet consideration of the mysteries of life. They give one something to theorize about in odd moments, and to have theories about them gives one an interest in whole series and classes of facts which seem to fit in with such theories or to upset them. If the facts won't fit the theory, then there is the theory to change, and to have one's theory driven into a new shape is the next best thing to having it justified.

There was a little tale in the newspaper the other day about Mr. Edison, that he held up his finger and bent it and asked, "What does that?" Failing to get a satisfactory reply, he said he was trying to find out what is the force that pulls the strings that make animate creatures move. That is one of the great mysteries—the mystery of motion. It is that, we are told, that Mr. Keely, the motor man, has been brooding over for several decades past. Mr. Keely's experience has not been such as to encourage any poor man to theorize on this subject for a living; nevertheless, it is a great subject for a mind to dwell upon in its leisure moments.

Sir Isaac was thinking about it when the apple fell and gave him an idea that was of value to him, and has been useful ever since. There is always this advantage about having one's mind run on something in particular, that even if it does not bring down what it is aimed at, it is more likely to hit something else that is worth while than if wandering aimlessly.—Scribner's.

A Unique Method of Destroying Mice.

Mr. Francis Russell, who for many years was sheriff substitute of Roxburghshire, mentions an extraordinary instance of the increase of mice which occurred a few years ago in the new plantation made by order of the crown in Dean Forest, Gloucestershire, and in the New Forest, Hants. Various plans were devised for the destruction of the mice—traps were set, poison laid and cats turned out—but nothing appeared to reduce their numbers. It was at last suggested that holes should be dug, into which mice might be enticed, and so accomplish their destruction. Holes were accordingly made about twenty yards apart, and in the proportion of about twelve per acre. These holes were from 18 inches to 20 inches in depth, and 2 feet one way by 1 1/2 feet the other, and were much wider at the bottom, so that the vermin, when once in, could not easily get out again.

In three or four months at least 30,000 mice were caught in this way, and considering that large numbers were killed in traps, by poison and by animals and birds of prey, it was computed that the destruction of mice in the two forests would probably amount to 200,000.—Pall Mall Budget.

Claims for Indian Outrages.

To this day suits are being instituted for slaves killed and stolen by the Creek Indians during hostilities with that nation in 1836 in Alabama, the value of the human chattels being estimated at \$1,000 each. There are numerous claims outstanding against the government for dogs taken by Indians, their worth being reckoned at from five to fifty dollars. A woman in Nebraska applied recently for repayment for property destroyed by Indians, who, on Aug. 7, 1894, burned her house and carried her into captivity for eighteen months.

Not very dissimilar is the case of a woman at Davenport, Ia., who was captured in 1895 in southern Kansas and held for two months, when she was bought by an Indian trader for \$1,600 and returned to civilization. Now she is suing for \$50,000, which was stolen on that occasion from her father, who had brought the money from England in the shape of gold and notes of the Bank of England. Claims for Indian depredations against Uncle Sam aggregate \$24,000,000, ranging in amount all the way from \$19.75 to \$1,281,250.—Washington Letter.

Outlived Many Healthy Men.

Elisha Ball was an old citizen of Minot, and served in the late war. On one occasion he was severely wounded in battle, and when the men were gathering up the wounded they came along to him, examined him and were going to pass him by. "Take me along," he said. "You can't live," was the reply. "I can and will," he said, and so earnest was he that the men picked him up. That was twenty-eight years ago, and Elisha lived not only to make his will, but to survive all the witnesses of it and that document, too, a quarter of a century.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

Applications for 2,802 proposed new buildings, of an estimated cost of \$2,462,681 were made in New York city during 1891. For alterations the estimated expenditure was \$7,445,231.

Free Binder Twine.

It will not be denied that the great agricultural industry lies at the foundation of all others, and that its interests have in recent years been discriminated against in our laws and made tributary to many others. These discriminations have been cruelly aggravated by the imposition of some useless duties on farm products under the pretense that those duties increase the price of products we are obliged to sell in foreign markets, while at the same time the farmer is assured that a similar tariff on articles manufactured in this country reduced their price to the farmer. Now all the great staple farm crops of this country are too large for home consumption. The large surplus is sent to foreign markets, and the price of the entire crop is fixed by the price in those markets. Every burden that our government throws on the farmer to which his foreign competitor is not subject he must bear alone; he cannot transfer it to anyone else. No binding twine, according to the bureau of statistics, has been imported for several years, which shows that the duty of seven-tenths of a cent a pound is prohibitory. It brings no revenue to the government.

Of the thirty-five cordage and binding twine factories in the United States we are reliably informed that twenty-nine are owned and controlled by the National Cordage company of New York. These twenty-nine companies, in the combination or trust, produce 60 per cent. of the output. In 1890 the total product of binding twine was 50,000 tons. If the seven-tenths of a cent a pound tax was added to the price, this tax placed a burden of \$700,000 on the farmers of the United States without counting perhaps an almost equal amount as the profits of the middlemen on the added tax. The raw material of which the twine is made is now on the free list. Can there be any excuse, then, for allowing a trust to continue its exactions from the farmer in Nebraska or elsewhere? The lifting of \$700,000 taxes from the users of binding twine is not in itself a mere trifle, but it is offered as one even if a small step forward in the effort now making by tariff reformers to lift the great and crushing burdens from the farmer which the protective tariff has thrown upon him. I will remind Mr. Jones that the stamp act was a bagatelle. To a rich farmer like George Washington it was, as a money tax, too slight to be measured, but as an unjust exaction, the forerunner and associate of other unjust exactions, it was enough to make him undertake a great war.

Entirely Satisfactory.

"I can rent you a room on the fourth floor," said the agent of the building, "for about one-half what these rooms will cost you. The elevator doesn't run beyond the third floor on account of an unfortunate blunder in the construction of the building."

"Are there any rooms for rent still higher up?"

"None that would suit you. There is a little cubbyhole just under the roof, away up at the top of a long dark stairway, hard to find, and—"

"What will you rent it for?"

"Most any price—say three dollars a month—but of course you don't!"

"Retired place, isn't it?"

"Retired? Great Scott! It's simply out of the world."

"H'm! If I was in the—er—collecting business and was after a man to collect a—to collect a bill, and he had that room, I think I—I'd find it somehow."

"You couldn't find it if you had a hundred bills and an execution and a search warrant. No man with a bill has ever!"

"I'll take it!" said young Ardup eagerly.—Chicago Tribune.

A Clever Cat.

A certain lady has a pet cat which suddenly became lame some time ago. During his lameness his mistress bought meat on purpose for him every time the meat cart came on her street. After his catnap recovered from his lameness this was thought unnecessary, and only enough for the family was purchased. The cat, however, ill contented with the scraps of cooked meat coming from the table, resorted to strategy. The next time the meat cart came to the door, the cat began limping and crying piteously. For several times he has repeated this, his lameness only recurring with the weekly visits of the meat cart.—Lewiston Journal.

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PENCIL BOX—This is a new box with combination lock, no keys to get lost, only..... 10c

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